II

# GLANFORD BRIGG RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

# MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

1971

## Medical Officer of Health

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## Surveyor and Chief Public Health Inspector

T. Kerr

## Deputy Surveyor

P. L. Stott

## Senior Public Health Inspector

D. R. Foster

## District Public Health Inspectors

J. A. Walker
N. Kay
M. S. Butler

## Technical Assistant

R. Colton (commenced April, 1971)

## Cleansing Inspector and Sewage Works Superintendant

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## PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

| | |
|---|---|
| Chairman - | Councillor J. L. Binns |
| Vice-Chairman - | Councillor G. Hughes, J.P. |

Councillors:

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- Miss A. J. H. Barton
- Mrs. M. Cattell
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- R. J. Harrison, J.P.

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- J. E. Mumby
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- W. T. Reeve
- Mrs. A. E. Simpson
- A. G. Sutton
- A. Walker
- J. Wilson
- Mrs. K. A. A. Wood
- C. J. Wright

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The Cedars,
Bigby Road,
BRIGG,
Lincolnshire.

July, 1972.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Although there were six more births in our district in 1971 than in 1970 there was a rise in population of sixteen hundred and the resulting birth rate of 17.7 (crude) 17.4 (corrected) is lower than for any recent year. The fall in illegitimacy rate from 7 per cent to 5 per cent which accompanied the fall in birth rate gives us the first glimmer of hope that part of the reduction in births may be the result of preventing illegitimate pregnancies and indicate that the improved services provided jointly by the Family Planning Association and the County Council may at last have made some impact on the unmarried. It is still, however, too early to draw any firm conclusions, and even if this hope is justified we still have far to go. While the fall in illegitimate births from 55 in 1970 to 41 in 1971 represents a major improvement the amount of mental and social stress caused by those 41 births cannot be estimated. Furthermore, we do not know the extent to which the more liberal abortion policy consequent on the Abortion Act has contributed to this result.

As a district our contribution to the world's overpopulation problem was relatively small. Our excess of births over deaths was only 364, the bulk of the population increase of 1,610 being due to migration. The difference between our corrected birth and death rates is, however, only marginally less than that between our crude rates, and the age differential between migrants and the general population does not appear to be a major cause of our excess of births. Further expansion of family planning services, and greater use of them by the public will be needed if we are to achieve population stability in the near future.

The stillbirth, infant and perinatal mortality rates all fell, suggesting that standards of obstetric care and child care have continued to improve. Congenital malformation was the most important single cause of infant mortality. While the causes of many malformations are not known a proportion are due to viral infections of women during the very early stages of pregnancy, the most noxious virus in this respect being that of rubella (german measles). The national campaign to prevent rubella malformations, being based on vaccination of girls before puberty, will not affect malformation rates for several years, but a joint initiative by the Consultant Obstetrician and the Scunthorpe Division of the British Medical Association has led to the introduction of a scheme for vaccination immediately after childbirth of women found by blood tests during pregnancy to be susceptible. This offers real hope of a reduction in incidence of congenital malformation in the near future. The beneficial effects of this in preventing congenital deafness, blindness, heart malformations and brain damage should be of incalculable benefit to those children who would have been affected and to those mothers whose children would have been damaged.

Neither we nor they will ever know who these would have been, and as this precludes them from expressing their appreciation themselves I take this opportunity on their behalf to thank and compliment all those who helped to initiate this scheme.

There are probably several more causes of congenital malformation yet to be identified, but already some interesting possibilities have been suggested and there is real hope that within the next few years we will have learned how to prevent a substantial proportion. One of the most interesting theories put forward recently is that certain kinds of severe malformation of the central nervous system may be related to blighted potato or to poisons present in those potatoes which resist attack by blight. Although this theory could explain the seasonal, annual and regional variations in incidence of this group of malformations it is as yet quite unproven. It would, however, seem prudent in the meantime for any women who suspects that she may be pregnant to take particular care to buy only high quality potatoes, to discard any which show any greenness, and to cook and eat as few as possible at least until the end of the third month of pregnancy.

The mortality experience of the district in 1971 was not remarkable in any way. The death rate was identical with that of the previous year. As usual more than half of all deaths were attributed to diseases of the arteries and heart. The numbers of deaths from the various causes fell within the range between which they have varied over the past few years.

On the environmental front 1971 was a year of quiet steady progress. Although the consumption of water continued to increase the demand did not exceed the supply available from local sources. The nitrate concentration in the water from our chalk boreholes remained high but no further rise occured during the year, and indeed the levels in 1971 were slightly lower than those experienced in 1970. Analysis for nitrate was carried out twice weekly by different laboratories, and the precautions introduced when the nitrate concentration first rose from the "recommended" level to the range which is "acceptable provided health authorities are alerted" remained in force. No cases of unexplained cyanosis in bottle-fed babies were reported during the year. Press reports have indicated that many farmers applied smaller amounts of inorganic nitrogen fertilisers in 1971 than in 1970, and the suspicion that the use of such fertilisers may be the principal source of the nitrate pollution of our water supplies is getting stronger. We are indebted to those farmers on the Wolds whose restraint in use of fertiliser helped to maintain the position throughout 1971.

Although the oil refineries at South Killingholme continued to cause some nuisance their efforts to reduce this appear to be having some success. The major cause of the remaining smell nuisance was the design and type of storage tank at one of the refineries, and the company in question was already investigating alternative methods of abating the trouble.

While many people feel increasing concern about the rate at which we are depleting the world's resources of fossil fuels and other non-renewable resources the economics of all the industrialised western nations are currently dependant upon continued industrial expansion.

Changes of attitude sufficiently fundamental to permit the establishment of a "no growth" economy cannot be expected overnight, but will take years to become general. Until then industrial growth is likely to continue and the steady erosion of the peace of our countryside by the sounds, smells and structures of industry will be inevitable. The matter must, however, be seen in perspective. As yet only a small proportion of our area has become industrialised. Are the industrial smells generated really so much worse than the smells of silage and chicken manure? So far as the health of our population is concerned there is no evidence whatsoever that the development of industry in the area has had any detrimental effects.

There has been a notable change in public attitudes to smell over the past few years, and there are a number of reasons for this. In part it may be due to the propaganda of the pharmaceutical and cosmetics industry. By means of advertisement on commercial television they have gradually indoctrinated the public into accepting the thesis that there is something noxious about smells of animal origin. The smell of honest sweat is referred to with disgust as "B.O." by antiperspirant manufacturers anxious to sell more of their wares and increase their profits. To be acceptable today everything must smell of flowers! However, there are other more fundamental reasons for the change.

We have all had at some time the experience of leaving a room briefly and on returning noticed a strong smell which had not been apparent before. This phenomenon of slowly getting so acclimatised to a particular stimulus that one fails to notice it is very useful. Without such a mechanism those of us whose work involves exposure to unpleasant smells or high levels of noise would find our working conditions intolerable. It has, however, some less fortunate consequences. One of these is the reduced tolerance of the public for some common agricultural smells.

Forty years ago, when our milk was delivered from a horse drawn milk float, and the horse drawn grocery vans, greengrocers carts and brewers drays were as common in towns as the farmers horse and cart, harrow, plough or reaper-binder was in the country lane, our roads used to be liberally blotched with khaki patches of flattened and dried horse dung whose aroma was so all pervasive that it was not noticed by townsman or villager. Except in hilly areas and morland sheep country, every farm was "mixed" because the horses needed for pulling the plough required pasture and winter feed and the dung from livestock was required as fertiliser for the cultivation of arable land. To-day all this has changed. Farmers tend increasingly to specialise. Many arable farmers use odourless inorganic fertiliser. All use tractors and combine harvesters and many keep no livestock. Those farmers who keep livestock do so intensively. Thus The general and consequently unnoticed aroma of faeces has given way to localised zones of intense smell at points where the intensive pig-keeper is "leading" his manure or slurry, surrounded by a countryside generally devoid of faecal smells. Health departments of Rural Districts are bombarded with complaints, many of which are fully justified, each time a local farmer moves and spreads his "muck".

Public opinion is steadily hardening against such offensive smells and some of the newer methods adopted by farmers to increase productivity with a smaller work force exacerbate the nuisance to levels never achieved before. Wet systems for disposal of poultry droppings in intensive units for example cause extremely objectionable smells, and slurry systems for other livestock commonly cause far greater nuisance than do dry disposal systems. Nevertheless there is no evidence that these offensive smells are in themselves harmful to health despite the nausea which they induce in a few people and the annoyance which they cause to many. In many instances the public health inspectors are able to persuade farmers to take reasonable precautions to minimise nuisance - a function which we might call (with apologies to Mao Tse Tung) Pig -Pong Diplomacy! Occasionally in the most serious cases and when the farmer refuses to take reasonable steps to minimise nuisance it may be necessary to serve formal nuisance abatement notices and even to prosecute under the nuisances section of the Public Health Acts.

Although the smells due to slurry disposal systems have not been shown to harm health these systems are not as safe as the farmers believe. Recent surveys have shown that a high proportion of pigs and poultry in this country are "carriers" of germs of the Salmonella group which are among the major causes of food poisoning. In pigs the average incidence is 6 per cent, or roughly one pig in eighteen. Thus the slurry from a unit with 5,000 or 10,000 pigs is almost certain to contain such germs, which are excreted in the faeces. Experiments have shown that even after three months storage these germs are still present and alive in manure slurry. It has been shown that they survive for seven months in soil and for long periods on pasture. When solid manure with straw is spread and ploughed into land the germs are left slowly to die in the soil. They are not usually found on crops grown subsequently. When slurry systems are used, however, the infected liquor is sprayed onto every blade of grass. Even weeks later if cattle are grazed on such pasture they pick up infection. As cattle are more susceptible to the germs than pigs serious outbreaks, with the deaths of many cows and calves have resulted.

In order to minimise running costs and labour requirements farmers are increasingly opting for high pressure atomising spray irrigation systems to distribute their slurry on land. This not only spreads the infected liquor over their own land, but because the smaller droplets take a considerable time to settle and may be carried a long way by the wind before they do, it can contaminate their neighbours crops and pasture. A better means of spreading disease would be difficult to devise. It can directly infect pasture and kill the neighbours calves It can infect crops grown for animal feed thus increasing the "carrier" rate among less susceptible animals and increasing the proportions of meat and poultry which are contaminated. It may contaminate crops such as strawberries which are eaten by man without further preparation, and if cream has been put on these some time before consumption, as may be done in mass catering arrangements, sufficient bacterial growth could occur in the cream to cause an outbreak of food poisoning.

Finally at times of exceptionally low humidity when evaporation reduces droplet size and wind-borne dissemination is maximal contamination might even reach houses and food preparation surfaces. If this system became widely adopted environmental contamination could become so widespread as to make contamination of hands and transfer to foods which support bacterial growth inevitable. fortunately man is seldom made ill by small doses of salmonella, and it is only when a moist food becomes contaminated and is kept for a few hours at room temperature before being eaten that substantial risk of illness or death arises. As the proportion of animals infected rises (as it will if this system of manure disposal becomes widespread) more of our meat will be contaminated. The draining boards, working surfaces and kitchen utensils in the average home will more often be contaminated from meat, and the risk of contamination to other foods, either from direct contact with kitchen utensils or by the housewife's fingers which have touched them, will increase.

At the present time the rules applied by the Ministry of Agriculture in respect of grant aid to farmers give a considerable advantage to those who opt for slurry spray systems. Part of the capital cost of installing them is refunded as a grant, but such financial aid is not given in respect of equipment for handling solid manure. As a result farmers are not at present prepared to install dry systems in new units. Thus, unless and until this policy is changed farmers will increasingly adopt wet systems and an increase in environmental contamination seems inevitable. As livestock keeping becomes even more intensive, however, the risks and economic consequences of infectious disease in animals will increase. Sooner or later the economic losses from deaths of livestock from salmonellosis will cease to be acceptable and our veterinary colleagues will doubtless draw attention to the dangers inherent in high pressure slurry irrigation and prevail on the Ministry to change the rules governing grants so as to discourage this dangerous practice. If they could also persuade the Ministry of the need for regulations requiring the heat treatment of foodstuffs of animal origin, especially of imported bone meal, the risks of salmonellosis could be greatly reduced. In Denmark where such regulations are enforced the incidence of infection in pigs is less than that prevailing in this country despite the higher concentration of pigs reared there.

Other problems of nuisance from agriculture continue to arise. Nuisance and complaints about smells and small flies recur regularly each time surplus or rotting potatoes are dumped or tipped at ill-chosen sites. Similar problems arise when other vegetable wastes are stocked at unsuitable places for use as animal feed or disposed of onto land near to villages. The farmer, however, deserves some sympathy. If he has to choose between bankruptcy and causing nuisance for a limited time he will choose the latter. He works in a highly artificial economy of subsidies and price guarantees and his behaviour is largely determined by rules devised by the Ministry of Agriculture or by organisations such as the Potato Marketing Board. It is these bodies which we must influence if such problems are to be solved.

You will note from the figures given in the section of this report contributed by the Public Health Inspector that the rates of council house completion and of private building increased by more than 20 per cent compared with the previous year. Progress with our slum clearance was maintained at about the same level, but on this occasion clearance area procedure was adopted for part of the Marsh Lane property at Killingholme. An unsatisfactory aspect of our slum clearance activities for the past few years, and which has recurred again is the disparity between number of orders made and houses actually demolished. In a few instances schemes for grant aided reconstruction are submitted and enforcement of demolition is then deferred to allow a new owner to render a property fit and apply for revocation of the order. More often it is due to our failure to enforce demolition soon enough. But an inevitable consequence is to mar the appearance of our villages with unsightly derelict buildings often full of rubbish which attracts rats. These properties become increasingly detrimental to amenity as they deteriorate. In addition to the non-enforcement of demolition we tend to create such dereliction and nuisance each time we make a closing order because some other house in the block is still occupied. Our record in this direction is improving but the situation still arises too frequently because of our tendency to take slum clearance action when a tenant has been selected on other grounds for rehousing rather than rehousing in order to permit the clearance of the row of slum cottages. This is not, however, entirely a case of confusion as to which function is the tail and which is the dog, but is partly determined by our low rate of council house building and the fact that new building only occurs in one or two villages in any one year, so that rehousing for slum clearance purposes in other parishes is necessarily determined by unforseeable casual vacancies in our existing stock of houses.

The figures tabulated under "Moveable Dwellings" conceal more than they reveal, but you will note a change in emphasis if you compare the inspection figures for 1970 and 1971. Whereas in 1970 56 inspections were made of sites and 158 inspections of individual caravans, in 1971 there were 159 site inspections and only 64 inspections of individual vans. This reflects greatly increased effort to secure the upgrading of the two badly run and unsatisfactory sites. This is a slow and continuing battle, but there is some evidence of progress for which both the residents on the sites and the council should feel grateful.

Perhaps the least satisfactory feature of the Public Health Inspectors' report is the increased discrepancy between the numbers of contraventions found during inspection of food premises and the number shown as remedied. This suggests that all is not well in the important field of food hygiene to which perhaps a little more emphasis should be given. It may be that a few prosecutions will be necessary in order to secure better co-operation from traders.

Good progress was made with our sewerage and sewage disposal schemes, with the gradual introduction of paper sack refuse collection to additional areas and with the centralisation and control of tipping.

I am indebted to Mr. Kerr and his staff for all the work which they have done and their unstinted help during the year.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

J. S. Robertson
Medical Officer of Health.

## GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE DISTRICT

The Rural District of Glanford Brigg covers an area of 136,595 acres and had a population of 45,750 living in 41 parishes. The district is bounded on two sides by the Trent and Humber and divided into two parts by the river Ancholme. To the west of this river the land slopes gently upward to the limestone and ironstone ridge which supports Scunthorpe and its steel industry. East of the Ancholme there is a chalk escarpment from the top of which the land slopes gently downwards to the north east until the level clay of the coastal plain overlies it.

Sites on the Humber bank in the eastern half of the district are being developed by the oil, coal and gas industries. The Gas Board's plant for making gas from Naphtha at Killingholme is being closed due to the availability of North Sea Gas. The Coal Board's Jetty is being extended to handle iron ore for the Scunthorpe steel works as well as loading coal into ships.

The district contains some of the best agricultural land in the country, which is extensively farmed. Other industries include cement works, chemical and fertiliser factories, quarrying and mining for chalk and ironstone. In addition to the oil jetties at Killingholme, for which the R.D.C. is the Port Authority, there are wharves or docks which are regularly used by shipping at New Holland, Flixborough and Gunness for which the Hull and Goole Port Authority is responsible.

| | |
|---|---|
| Rateable value at 1st April, 1972 ............ | £2,408,328 |
| Product of a penny rate 1971/72 ........... | £29,734 |

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## VITAL STATISTICS

| | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mid-year population | 43,620 | 43,950 | 45,560 |
| Live births | 856 | 795 | 801 |
| Stillbirths | 11 | 12 | 8 |
| Infant deaths under 4 weeks | 15 | 11 | 7 |
| Total deaths | 425 | 423 | 437 |

| | Legitimate | | | Illegitimate | | | TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | |
| Live births | 406 | 354 | 760 | 20 | 21 | 41 | 801 |
| Stillbirths | 7 | 1 | 8 | - | - | - | 8 |
| Infant deaths under 1 year | 8 | 5 | 13 | - | - | - | 13 |
| Infant deaths under 4 wks. | 6 | 1 | 7 | - | - | - | 7 |
| Infant deaths under 1 week | 5 | 1 | 6 | - | - | - | 6 |

| | Glanford Brigg R.D. | | England & Wales |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 1970 | 1971 | 1971 |
| Crude Birth Rate | 18.1 | 17.7 | 16.0 |
| Corrected Birth Rate * | 17.9 | 17.4 | (16.0) |
| Stillbirth Rate | 15.0 | 10.0 | 12.0 |
| Infant Mortality Rate | 19.0 | 16.0 | 18.0 |
| Legitimate Infant Mortality Rate | 16.0 | 17.0 | 17.0 |
| Illegitimate Infant Mortality Rate | 55.0 | - | 24.0 |
| Neonatal Mortality Rate | 14.0 | 9.0 | 14.0 |
| Early Neonatal Mortality Rate | 11.0 | 7.0 | 10.0 |
| Perinatal Mortality Rate | 26.0 | 17.0 | 22.0 |
| Illegitimacy Rate | 7.0 | 5.0 | 8.0 |
| Crude Death Rate | 9.6 | 9.6 | 11.6 |
| Corrected Death Rate * | 10.5 | 10.5 | (11.6) |

* These corrections take account of the different proportions of old and young people in the area, and make the resulting rate comparable with that for England and Wales. Thus, a resort to which old people retire would have a high crude rate, but low comparability factor would correct the false impression that this was an unhealthy area. The comparability factor for births in this district is .99 and for deaths 1.09.

## Causes of Death in the District during the year 1971

(Registrar General's Figures

| Causes of Death | 0- | 1- | 15- | 25- | 45- | 65+ | Total M | Total F |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Enteritis and other Diarrhoeal Dis. | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - |
| Measles | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| Malignant Neoplasm, Buccal Cavity etc. | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | - |
| Malignant Neoplasm, Oesophagus | - | - | - | - | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach | - | - | - | - | - | 5 | 2 | 3 |
| Malignant Neoplasm, Intestine | - | - | - | - | 7 | 8 | 9 | 6 |
| Malignant Neoplasm, Larynx | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | - |
| Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus | - | - | - | - | 7 | 7 | 12 | 2 |
| Malignant Neoplasm, Breast | - | - | - | 2 | 2 | 3 | - | 7 |
| Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus | - | - | - | - | 2 | 2 | - | 4 |
| Malignant Neoplasm, Prostate | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 2 | - |
| Other Malignant Neoplasms | - | 1 | - | 3 | 7 | 13 | 16 | 8 |
| Diabetes Mellitus | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| Other Endocrine etc. Diseases | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | - |
| Anaemias | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | 2 |
| Multiple Sclerosis | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | 1 |
| Other Diseases of Nervous System | - | - | - | - | - | 4 | 1 | 3 |
| Chronic Heart Disease | - | - | - | - | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Hypertensive Disease | - | - | - | - | 1 | 4 | 2 | 3 |
| Ischaemic Heart Disease | - | - | - | 1 | 29 | 87 | 74 | 43 |
| Other Forms of Heart Disease | - | - | - | - | 3 | 18 | 12 | 9 |
| Cerebrovascular Disease | - | - | - | - | 8 | 58 | 38 | 28 |
| Other Diseases of Circulatory System | - | - | - | - | 1 | 12 | 6 | 7 |
| Influenza | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 |
| Pneumonia | 3 | - | 1 | 1 | 2 | 22 | 17 | 12 |
| Bronchitis and Emphysema | - | - | - | - | 7 | 14 | 15 | 6 |
| Asthma | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - |
| Other Diseases of Respiratory System | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Peptic Ulcer | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | - |
| Cirrhosis of Liver | - | - | - | - | 2 | 1 | 3 | - |
| Other Diseases of Digestive System | - | - | - | - | 3 | 3 | 2 | 4 |
| Nephritis and Nephrosis | - | - | - | - | 2 | 4 | 1 | 5 |
| Hyperplasia of Prostate | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | - |
| Other Diseases, Genito-Urinary System | - | - | - | - | 1 | 4 | 3 | 2 |
| Diseases of Musculo-Skeletal System | - | - | - | - | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Congenital Anomalies | 5 | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 3 |
| Birth Injury, Difficult Labour, etc. | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - |
| Other Causes of Perinatal Mortality | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - |
| Symptoms and Ill Defined Conditions | - | - | - | - | - | 5 | 2 | 3 |
| Motor Vehicle Accidents | - | - | 4 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 10 | 1 |
| All Other Accidents | - | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 6 | 5 |
| Suicide and Self-Inflicted Injuries | - | - | 1 | - | - | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| All Other External Causes | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | - |
| TOTAL: | 13 | 3 | 8 | 13 | 98 | 302 | 257 | 180 |

## Causes of Death at Various Periods of Life

(Locally compiled statistics)

| Causes of Death | Age in years | | | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 0-1 | 1-14 | 15-49 | 50+ | |
| **Infectious Diseases** | | | | | |
| Tuberculosis, Respiratory | - | - | - | - | - |
| Tuberculosis, Other | - | - | - | - | - |
| Syphilitic Disease | - | - | - | - | - |
| Diphtheria | - | - | - | - | - |
| Whooping Cough | - | - | - | - | - |
| Meningococcal Infection | - | - | - | - | - |
| Acute Poliomyelitis | - | - | - | - | - |
| Measles | 1 | - | - | - | 1 |
| Other Infective & Parasitic Diseases | - | 1 | - | - | 1 |
| **The Cancers** | | | | | |
| Stomach | - | - | - | 6 | 6 |
| Lung & Bronchus | - | - | 1 | 13 | 14 |
| Breast | - | - | 3 | 4 | 7 |
| Uterus | - | - | - | 4 | 4 |
| Other | - | 1 | 5 | 42 | 48 |
| Leukaemia, Aleukaemia | - | - | - | 1 | 1 |
| Diabetes | - | - | - | 2 | 2 |
| **Cardiovascular Diseases** | | | | | |
| Vascular Lesions of the C.N.S. | - | - | - | 68 | 68 |
| Coronary Disease, Angina | - | - | 5 | 105 | 110 |
| Hypertention with Heart Disease | - | - | - | 5 | 5 |
| Other Heart Disease | 1 | - | - | 38 | 39 |
| Other Circulatory Disease | - | - | - | 11 | 11 |
| **Respiratory Diseases** | | | | | |
| Influenza | - | - | - | 1 | 1 |
| Pneumonia | 3 | - | 2 | 27 | 32 |
| Bronchitis | - | - | 1 | 19 | 20 |
| Other | - | - | - | 2 | 2 |
| Ulcer of Stomach & Duodenum | - | - | 1 | - | 1 |
| Gastritis, Enteritis & Diarrhoea | - | - | - | 4 | 4 |
| Nephritis & Nephrosis | - | - | 1 | 6 | 7 |
| Hyperplasia of Prostate | - | - | - | 1 | 1 |
| Pregnancy, Childbirth & Abortion | - | - | - | - | - |
| Congenital Malformation | 4 | - | - | - | 4 |
| Other Diseases | 3 | - | 2 | 15 | 20 |
| Motor Vehicle Accidents | - | - | 6 | 5 | 11 |
| All Other Accidents | - | 1 | 4 | 6 | 11 |
| Suicide | - | - | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Homicide | - | - | 1 | - | 1 |
| TOTAL: | 12 | 3 | 33 | 387 | 435 |

## NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES
## BY AGE GROUPS

| DISEASE | 0+ | 1+ | 2+ | 3+ | 4+ | 5+ | 10+ | 25+ | N.K. | TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Measles | 4 | 8 | 10 | 8 | 9 | 26 | 1 | 2 | - | 68 |
| Dysentery | 4 | 11 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 19 | 1 | 56 |
| Whooping Cough | 4 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 10 | 1 | - | - | 26 |
| Infective Jaundice | - | - | - | - | - | 6 | 4 | 10 | 1 | 21 |
| Scarlet Fever | - | - | - | - | 1 | 3 | - | - | 1 | 5 |
| Food Poisoning | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | 2 |
| Tuberculosis | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | 2 |
| Meningitis | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| TOTAL: | 13 | 22 | 19 | 15 | 14 | 49 | 11 | 35 | 3 | 181 |

# WATER

## 1. Bacteriological Examination

### (a) Public Supplies

#### Barrow-on-Humber Bore

| Presumptive Coli Count | "Raw Water" | Chlorinated Water |
|---|---|---|
| Less than 1 per 100 ml. | 67 | 94 |
| 1 to 2 per 100 ml. | 5 | 0 |
| 3 to 10 per 100 ml. | 6 | 0 |
| More than 10 per 100 ml.<br>or<br>E. Coli type 1 present | 11 | 0 |
| Total: | 89 | 94 |

#### Barton-on-Humber Bore

| Presumptive Coli Count | "Raw Water" | Chlorinated Water |
|---|---|---|
| Less than 1 per 100 ml. | 46 | 93 |
| 1 to 2 per 100 ml. | 0 | 0 |
| 3 to 10 per 100 ml. | 0 | 0 |
| More than 10 per 100 ml.<br>or<br>E. Coli type 1 present | 0 | 1 |
| Total: | 46 | 94 |

#### Winterton Holmes Bore

| Presumptive Coli Count | "Raw Water" | Chlorinated Water |
|---|---|---|
| Less than 1 per 100 ml. | 45 | 45 |
| 1 to 2 per 100 ml. | 1 | 0 |
| 3 to 10 per 100 ml. | 0 | 0 |
| More than 10 per 100 ml.<br>or<br>E. Coli type 1 present | 0 | 1 |
| Total: | 46 | 46 |

Private Consumers (Public Supply)

| Presumptive Coli Count | Number of Samples |
|---|---|
| Less than 1 per 100 ml. | 118 |
| Coliforms present (No faecal Coli) | 2 |
| E. Coli type 1 present | 2 |
| Total: | 122 |

(b) Private Supplies

| Presumptive Coli Count | Number of Samples |
|---|---|
| Less than 1 per 100 ml. | 25 |
| 1 to 2 per 100 ml. | 4 |
| 3 to 10 per 100 ml. | 0 |
| More than 10 per 100 ml.<br>or<br>E. Coli type 1 present | 11 |
| Total: | 40 |

Details of Domestic Supplies

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Percentage of houses supplied from the public mains | - in the house | 96% |
| | from an outside tap | 2% |
| Percentage of houses supplied from private sources | - in the house | 1% |
| | not in house | 1% |
| Number of houses with unsatisfactory supplies | | 2 |

## 2. Chemical Analyses

| Barrow-on-Humber Bore | Raw Water | Treated Water |
|---|---|---|
| Appearance | clear | clear |
| Colour | colourless | colourless |
| Taste | | normal |
| Smell | none | none |

| General Chemical Examination | Parts per Million | |
|---|---|---|
| Reaction, pH Value | 7.3 | 7.2 |
| Free Carbon Dioxide as $CO_2$ | 16.0 | 14.0 |
| Ammoniacal Nitrogen as N | 0.064 | 0.064 |
| Albuminoid Nitrogen as N | 0.080 | 0.064 |
| Nitrous Nitrogen as N | faint trace | faint trace |
| Nitric Nitrogen as N | 10.12 | 9.84 |
| Poisonous Metals (Lead etc.) | less than 0.04 | |
| Hardness (calculated from Mineral Analysis) as $CaCO_3$ | 407.6 | 208.3 |
| Temporary | 205.8 | 205.1 |
| Permanent | 201.8 | 3.2 |
| Permanganate Value (4 hours at 80°F) as O | 0.12 | 0.12 |
| Alkalinity as $CaCO_3$ | 205.8 | 205.1 |

| Mineral Analysis | | |
|---|---|---|
| Silica | 4.0 | 5.0 |
| Iron Oxide | none | 0.10 |
| Aluminium Oxide | 0.54 | 0.54 |
| Calcium as Ca | 156.65 | 79.24 |
| Magnesium as Mg | 3.98 | 2.53 |
| Sodium as Na | 2.67 | 91.08 |
| Carbonates as $CO_3$ | 123.4 | 123.30 |
| Chlorides as Cl | 44.0 | 44.0 |
| Nitrates as $NO_3$ | 44.80 | 43.56 |
| Sulphates as $SO_4$ | 105.01 | 99.42 |
| Manganese as Mn | none | 0.010 |

| Probable composition of Mineral constituents | | |
|---|---|---|
| Silica | 4.0 | 5.0 |
| Iron Oxide | none | 0.10 |
| Aluminium Oxide | 0.54 | 0.54 |
| Calcium Carbonate | 205.80 | 197.90 |
| Calcium Sulphate | 148.81 | --- |
| Calcium Chloride | 68.86 | --- |
| Calcium Nitrate | 22.89 | --- |
| Magnesium Carbonate | --- | 6.52 |
| Magnesium Sulphate | --- | 3.22 |
| Magnesium Nitrate | 24.27 | --- |
| Sodium Sulphate | --- | 143.23 |
| Sodium Chloride | --- | 72.54 |
| Sodium Nitrate | 9.88 | 59.72 |
| | 485.05 | 488.77 |

| Barton-on-Humber Bore | Raw Water | Treated Water |
|---|---|---|
| Appearance | clear | clear |
| Colour | colourless | colourless |
| Taste | | normal |
| Smell | none | none |

| General Chemical Examination | Parts per Million | |
|---|---|---|
| Reaction, pH Value | 7.2 | 7.4 |
| Free Carbon Dioxide as $CO_2$ | 16.0 | 12.0 |
| Ammoniacal Nitrogen as N | 0.080 | 0.048 |
| Albuminoid Nitrogen as N | 0.024 | 0.080 |
| Nitrous Nitrogen | faint trace | faint trace |
| Nitric Nitrogen as N | 10.78 | 11.40 |
| Poisonous Metals (Lead etc.) | less than 0.04 | |
| Hardness (calculated from Mineral Analysis) as $CaCO_3$ | 357.6 | 229.8 |
| Temporary | 205.6 | 200.8 |
| Permanent | 152.0 | 29.0 |
| Permanganate Value (4 hours at 80°F) as O | 0.08 | 0.08 |
| Alkalinity as $CaCO_3$ | 205.6 | 200.8 |

| Mineral Analysis | | |
|---|---|---|
| Silica as $SiO_2$ | 4.0 | 4.0 |
| Iron Oxide | 0.23 | 0.19 |
| Aluminium Oxide | 0.63 | 0.54 |
| Calcium as Ca | 142.52 | 89.88 |
| Magnesium as Mg | 0.41 | 1.29 |
| Sodium as Na | 16.93 | 74.67 |
| Carbonates as $CO_3$ | 123.0 | 120.4 |
| Chlorides as Cl | 43.00 | 45.00 |
| Nitrates as $NO_3$ | 47.62 | 50.46 |
| Sulphates as $SO_4$ | 86.58 | 83.29 |
| Manganese as Mn | none | none |

| Probable composition of Mineral constituents | | |
|---|---|---|
| Silica | 4.0 | 4.0 |
| Iron Oxide | 0.23 | 0.19 |
| Aluminium Oxide | 0.63 | 0.54 |
| Calcium Carbonate | 205.14 | 200.80 |
| Calcium Sulphate | 122.70 | 32.19 |
| Calcium Chloride | 67.20 | — |
| Magnesium Carbonate | — | — |
| Magnesium Sulphate | — | 5.98 |
| Magnesium Chloride | 0.08 | — |
| Magnesium Nitrite | 2.38 | — |
| Sodium Carbonate | — | — |
| Sodium Sulphate | — | 52.65 |
| Sodium Chloride | — | 74.19 |
| Sodium Nitrate | 62.56 | 69.18 |
| | 464.92 | 469.72 |

| Winterton Bore | Raw Water | Treated Water |
|---|---|---|
| Appearance | faint trace of suspended matter | clear |
| Colour | slightly yellow | colourless |
| Taste | | normal |
| Smell | none | none |

| General Chemical Examination | Parts per Million | |
|---|---|---|
| Reaction, pH Value | 7.2 | 7.9 |
| Free Carbon Dioxide as $CO_2$ | 32.0 | none |
| Ammoniacal Nitrogen as N | 0.096 | 0.080 |
| Albuminoid Nitrogen as N | 0.080 | 0.064 |
| Nitrous Nitrogen | faint trace | faint trace |
| Nitric Nitrogen as N | 0.50 | 0.11 |
| Poisonous Metals (Lead etc.) | less than 0.04 | |
| Hardness (calculated from Mineral Analysis) as $CaCO_3$ | 593.4 | 209.9 |
| Temporary | 275.2 | 105.4 |
| Permanent | 318.2 | 104.5 |
| Permanganate Value (4 hours at 80°F) as O | 0.04 | 0.52 |
| Alkalinity as $CaCO_3$ | 275.2 | 105.4 |

| Mineral Analysis | | |
|---|---|---|
| Silica | 6.0 | 5.0 |
| Iron Oxide | none | none |
| Aluminium Oxide | none | none |
| Calcium as Ca | 202.18 | 60.32 |
| Magnesium as Mg | 12.78 | 14.40 |
| Sodium as Na | 42.10 | 131.72 |
| Carbonates as $CO_3$ | 165.50 | 63.19 |
| Chloride as Cl | 98.00 | 88.00 |
| Nitrates as $NO_3$ | 2.21 | 0.49 |
| Sulphates as $SO_4$ | 223.86 | 255.79 |
| Manganese as Mn | none | none |

| Probable composition of Mineral constituents | | |
|---|---|---|
| Silica | 6.0 | 5.0 |
| Calcium Carbonate | 276,02 | 105.39 |
| Calcium Sulphate | 311.25 | 61.54 |
| Magnesium Sulphate | 5.35 | 71.28 |
| Magnesium Chloride | 45.82 | --- |
| Sodium Sulphate | --- | 229.95 |
| Sodium Chloride | 105.31 | 145.08 |
| Sodium Nitrate | 2.88 | 0.67 |
| | 752.63 | 618.91 |

| Goxhill Bore | Raw Water |
|---|---|
| Appearance | clear |
| Colour | colourless |
| Smell | none |

| General Chemical Examination | | Parts per Million |
|---|---|---|
| Reaction, pH Value | 7.1 | |
| Free Carbon Dioxide as $CO_2$ | | 20.0 |
| Ammoniacal Nitrogen as N | | 0.064 |
| Albuminoid Nitrogen as N | | 0.120 |
| Nitrous Nitrogen | | faint trace |
| Nitric Nitrogen as N | | 7.25 |
| Poisonous Metals (Lead etc.) | | less than 0.04 |
| Hardness (calculated from Mineral Analysis) as $CaCO_3$ | | 422.7 |
| Temporary | | 265.2 |
| Permanent | | 157.5 |
| Permanganate Figure (4 hours at 80°F) as O | | 0.04 |
| Alkalinity as $CaCO_3$ | | 265.2 |

| Mineral Analysis | |
|---|---|
| Silica | 6.0 |
| Iron Oxide | 0.03 |
| Aluminium Oxide | 0.75 |
| Calcium as Ca | 157.20 |
| Magnesium as Mg | 7.05 |
| Sodium as Na | 9.50 |
| Carbonates as $CO_3$ | 159.00 |
| Chlorides as Cl | 43.00 |
| Nitrates as $NO_3$ | 32.09 |
| Sulphates as $SO_4$ | 86.90 |
| Manganese as Mn | 0.012 |

| Probable composition of Mineral constituents | |
|---|---|
| Silica | 6.0 |
| Iron Oxide | 0.03 |
| Aluminium Oxide | 0.75 |
| Calcium Carbonate | 265.18 |
| Calcium Sulphate | 123.15 |
| Calcium Chloride | 40.91 |
| Calcium Nitrate | — |
| Magnesium Sulphate | — |
| Magnesium Chloride | 22.64 |
| Magnesium Nitrate | 7.75 |
| Sodium Chloride | — |
| Sodium Nitrate | 35.11 |
| | 501.52 |

| Scotney Pumping Station | Raw Water |
|---|---|
| Appearance | faint trace suspended matter |
| Colour | faintly yellow |
| Smell | none |

| General Chemical Examination | | Parts per Million |
|---|---|---|
| Reaction, pH Value | 7.7 | |
| Free Carbon Dioxide as $CO_2$ | | 6.0 |
| Ammoniacal Nitrogen as N | | 0.160 |
| Albuminoid Nitrogen as N | | 0.064 |
| Nitrous Nitrogen | | slight trace |
| Nitric Nitrogen | | 0.14 |
| Poisonous Metals (Lead etc.) | | less than 0.04 |
| Hardness (calculated from Mineral Analysis) as $CaCO_3$ | | 251.8 |
| Temporary | | 251.8 |
| Permanent | | none |
| Permanganate Value (4 hours at 80°F) as O | | 0.16 |
| Alkalinity as $CaCO_3$ | | 251.8 |

| Mineral Analysis | |
|---|---|
| Silica as $SiO_2$ | 6.0 |
| Iron Oxide | 0.13 |
| Aluminium Oxide | none |
| Calcium as Ca | 84.74 |
| Magnesium as Mg | 9.76 |
| Sodium as Na | 232.06 |
| Carbonates as $CO_3$ | 253.00 |
| Chlorides as Cl | 48.00 |
| Nitrates as $NO_3$ | 0.62 |
| Sulphates as $SO_4$ | 255.79 |
| Manganese as Mn | none |

| Probable composition of Mineral constituents | |
|---|---|
| Silica | 6.0 |
| Iron Oxide | 0.13 |
| Aluminium Oxide | none |
| Calcium Carbonate | 211.64 |
| Calcium Sulphate | --- |
| Calcium Chloride | --- |
| Magnesium Carbonate | 33.84 |
| Magnesium Sulphate | --- |
| Magnesium Chloride | --- |
| Magnesium Nitrite | --- |
| Sodium Carbonate | 180.23 |
| Sodium Sulphate | 378.28 |
| Sodium Chloride | 79.13 |
| Sodium Nitrate | 0.85 |
| | 890.10 |

## AIR POLLUTION MEASUREMENTS

(a) Deposit Gauge Readings

Total Solids Tons/Sq. Mile/Month

| Site | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Average |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Kirton Sub-Station | 9.9 | 6.47 | 7.07 | 6.9 | 17.3 | 13.4 | 7.3 | 13.1 | - | 43.5 | 22.95 | 17.6 | 15.0 |
| Gainsthorpe Sewage Works | 39.6 | 31.35 | 12.27 | 9.3 | 25.6 | 22.3 | 18.6 | 30.2 | 52.66 | - | - | 31.4 | 27.4 |
| Rainfall (ins.) | 1.97 | 0.43 | 1.26 | 1.77 | 1.89 | 1.93 | 1.34 | 2.48 | 1.26 | 1.69 | 1.77 | 1.22 | 1.5 |

(b) Greased Plate Readings

Total Solids Tons/Sq. Mile/Month

| Site | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Average |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Kirton Sub-Station | 6.6 | 4.9 | 6.8 | 5.5 | 26.8 | 24.4 | 20.6 | 32.6 | 15.2 | 9.8 | 2.9 | 22.2 | 14.8 |
| Gainsthorpe Sewage Works | 44.8 | 54.5 | 5.6 | 57.5 | 36.3 | 21.3 | 59.5 | 34.6 | 31.7 | 15.2 | 19.7 | 61.2 | 36.8 |
| Garden at Redbourne | 5.0 | 34.1 | 12.4 | 13.6 | 13.1 | 10.1 | 31.7 | 14.0 | 20.9 | 10.3 | 10.4 | 7.5 | 15.2 |
| West End, Hibaldstow | 13.6 | 30.7 | 10.0 | 12.9 | 16.5 | 13.8 | 11.3 | 19.4 | 23.6 | 15.8 | 13.9 | 3.7 | 15.4 |
| Red Lane, South Ferriby | - | 80.8 | 142.3 | 49.2 | 24.0 | 20.7 | 94.8 | 71.8 | 76.0 | 35.6 | 28.6 | 66.8 | 62.7 |
| Farm, Winteringham Road | 4.1 | 2.4 | 5.3 | 7.3 | 13.0 | 9.9 | 10.4 | 8.1 | 11.0 | 21.2 | 4.7 | 18.7 | 9.6 |
| Garden, South Ferriby Sluice | 16.0 | 69.9 | 74.9 | 89.4 | 27.1 | 29.4 | 71.6 | 101.4 | 73.9 | 63.6 | 29.1 | 42.1 | 57.3 |
| Field, Horkstow Road, South Ferriby | 7.3 | 10.6 | 9.5 | 10.9 | 32.2 | 21.2 | 16.5 | 28.0 | 15.6 | 21.1 | 9.4 | 9.8 | 16.0 |

# ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR 1971

## HOUSING

| | |
|---|---|
| Total number of dwelling-houses and flats in the district | 15,700 |
| Total number of houses erected during the year: | |
| By the local authority | 33 |
| By other local authorities | Nil |
| By other bodies or persons | 409 |

### Housing Repairs and Rent Acts, 1954 - 57

| | |
|---|---|
| Number of certificates of disrepair issued | Nil |

### Inspection of dwelling-houses during the year

| | |
|---|---|
| Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) | 181 |
| Number of inspections made for the purpose | 384 |

### Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notices

| | |
|---|---|
| Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the local authority or their officers | 44 |

### Action under Statutory Powers during the year

(1) Proceedings under the Public Health Acts:-

| | |
|---|---|
| Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied | 3 |
| Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices | Nil |

(2) Proceedings under the Housing Acts:

| | |
|---|---|
| Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs | Nil |
| Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notice | Nil |

(3) Slum Clearance - Proceedings under the Housing Acts:

| | |
|---|---|
| Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made | 27 |
| Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders | 25 |
| Number of dwelling-houses, or parts, subject to Closing Orders | 7 |
| Number of dwelling-houses, or parts, rendered fit by undertakings | 1 |
| Number of dwelling-houses included in confirmed Clearance Orders | 28 |
| Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of | Nil |

| | | |
| --- | --- | --- |
| | Total number of dwelling-houses on which Demolition Orders are operative and which are still occupied except under the provisions of Section 34, 35 and 46 of the Housing Act, 1957 | 2 |
| | Total number of dwelling-houses occupied under Section 34, 35 and 46 of the Housing Acts, 1957 | Nil |
| | Houses demolished or closed voluntarily by owners which would otherwise have been the subject of statutory action | 4 |
| (4) | Nissen Huts or similar hutments: | |
| | Number still occupied | 2 |
| (5) | Estimated number of dwellings, excluding those under (4), remaining to be dealt with under - | |
| | The Housing Act, 1957, Sections 16 and 18 | 220 |
| | The Housing Act, 1957, Section 42 | Nil |

### Housing Acts - Overcrowding

| | |
| --- | --- |
| Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year | Nil |

### Housing Acts, 1949 - 59

| | |
| --- | --- |
| Number of dwellings for which applications for grants have been received - | |
| (a) Standard Grant | 60 |
| (b) Discretionary Grant | 104 |
| Number of dwellings subject to grant - | |
| (a) Standard Grant | 60 |
| (b) Discretionary Grant | 103 |
| Number of houses owned by the local authority which have been the subject of grant aid by the Ministry | Nil |

### Moveable Dwellings, Tents, Vans, etc.

Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960:

| | | |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Number of site licences | | 25 |
| Total number of caravans permittes under such licences | | 354 |
| Number of inspections made - | Sites | 159 |
| | Caravans | 64 |
| Number of contraventions remedied | | 45 |
| Number of sites exempt from licence | | Nil |

## FOOD PREMISES

### Bakehouses

| | |
|---|---|
| Number in the district | 6 |
| Number of inspections made | 11 |
| Number of contraventions found | 4 |
| Number of defects remedied | 4 |

### Ice Cream

| | |
|---|---|
| Number of manufacturers on the register | 1 |
| Number of premises licensed for the sale of ice cream | 107 |
| Number of inspections made | 91 |
| Number of contraventions found | 30 |
| Number of contraventions remedied | 16 |
| Number of samples taken - (all reported Grade 1) | 5 |

### Meat Products

| | |
|---|---|
| Number of premises registered for manufacture of meat products | 22 |
| Number of inspections made | 40 |
| Number of contraventions found | 15 |
| Number of contraventions remedied | 8 |

### Other Food Premises

| | |
|---|---|
| Number of other food premises | 161 |
| Number of inspections made | 165 |
| Number of contraventions found | 52 |
| Number of contraventions remedied | 28 |

### Slaughterhouses

| | |
|---|---|
| Number licensed - | |
| (a) Abbatoir type | 1 |
| (b) Private (individual) | 4 |
| Number operated by the local authority | Nil |

## UNSOUND FOOD

### (a) Meat Inspection

| | Cattle excluding Cows | Cows | Calves | Sheep and Lambs | Pigs |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number killed | 2,650 | 41 | 9 | 3,449 | 5,375 |
| Number inspected | 2,650 | 41 | 9 | - | - |
| All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci: | | | | | |
| Whole carcases condemned | 2 | - | - | - | 15 |
| Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned | 204 | 6 | - | 25 | 55 |
| Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci | 7.8 | 14.6 | - | 0.72 | 1.1 |
| Tuberculosis only: | | | | | |
| Whole carcases condemned | - | - | - | - | - |
| Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned | - | - | - | - | 514 |
| Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis | - | - | - | - | 0.26 |
| Cysticerosis: | | | | | |
| Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned | 13 | - | - | - | - |
| Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration | - | - | - | - | - |
| Generalised and totally condemned | | | | | |

Method of disposal of condemned meat:

Collected by an animal by-products firm.

(b) Other Foods Condemned

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 6 | 6oz | Plaice portions |
| 10 | 6oz | Cod portions |
| 1 | 6oz | Hake portion |
| 3 | 10oz | Fish fingers |
| 4 | 10oz | Kipper fillets |
| 3 | 4oz | Fish cakes |
| 9 | 8oz | Cod in batter |
| 5 | 7½oz | Haddock fillets |
| 1 | 14oz | Fish fingers |
| 5 | 6oz | Fish fingers |
| 4 | 7½oz | Buttered smoked haddock |
| 1 | 13oz | Cod fillets |
| 8 | 6oz | Cod in shrimp sauce |
| 6 | 13oz | Puff pastry |
| 7 | 13oz | S/Crust pastry |
| 11 | 7½oz | S/Crust pastry |
| 7 | 7½oz | Puff pastry |
| 14 | 3oz | Mousse |
| 2 | 2oz | Trifles |
| 1 | bag | Peas |
| 1 | bag | Beans |
| 3 | bags | Chips |
| 2 | bags | Beans |
| 2 | single portions | Cod |
| 2 | fillets | Cod |
| 2 | | Fish cakes |
| 1 | | Cake |
| 2 | | Beef curry |
| 4 | | Mousse |
| 1 | portion | Haddock |
| 1 | | Fish cake |
| 1 | portion | Cod |
| 2 | | Kippers |
| 1 | | Shepherd's pie |
| 2 | | Cod fries |
| 2 | | Fish fingers |
| 3 | | Mousse |
| 1 | | Chicken |
| 84lbs | | Skinned fillets |
| 1 | 14½lbs | Ham |

Method of disposal by controlled tipping.

## DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

### Closets

| | |
|---|---|
| Number of houses with privy vaults | 3 |
| Number of houses with pail closets | 247 |
| Number of houses with water closets | 15,450 |
| Number of water closets substituted for pail closets and privy vaults | 45 |

The Council operates a pail closet emptying service.

### Cesspools and Septic Tanks

Number of cesspools and septic tanks emptied, cleansed, etc. -

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Private | 400 | |
| Industrial | 605 | loads |

| | |
|---|---|
| Number of cesspools and septic tanks abolished | Nil |

The Council operates a cesspool/septic tank emptying service.

| | |
|---|---|
| Number of vehicles in use for emptying pail closets and cesspools | 2 |

### Sewerage and Sewage Disposal

Villages where provision has been made of new sewers or where existing sewerage arrangements improved:

Wold Villages (Bonby, Saxby, Worlaby and Elsham)

Cadney and Howsham

## GENERAL

### Offensive Trades

| | |
|---|---|
| Number of premises in the district | 1 |
| Number of inspections made | 3 |
| Number of contraventions remedied | Nil |

### Knackers Yards

| | |
|---|---|
| Number licensed | 1 |
| Number of inspections made | 3 |
| Number of contraventions remedied | Nil |

### Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963

| | |
|---|---|
| Number of premises licensed | 139 |
| Number of inspections | 117 |
| Number of defects found | 16 |
| Number of defects remedied | 12 |

## Disinfestation and Disinfection

| | |
|---|---|
| Number of premises subject to disinfestation | 4 |
| Number of rooms or premises disinfected - | |
| (a) Infectious disease other than tuberculosis | Nil |
| (b) Tuberculosis | Nil |

## Refuse Collection and Disposal

| | |
|---|---|
| Percentage of premises from which refuse is collected | 100% |
| Frequency of collection - | 10 days average |
| Type of receptacle used - | 88% paper sacks, 12% bins |
| Method of disposal | controlled tipping |
| Number of tips | 4 |
| Number of refuse collection vehicles | 9 |

## Details of Nuisances Abated

| Nuisance | After informal intimation | After statutory notice |
|---|---|---|
| Refuse | 2 | - |
| Foul ditches and stagnant water | 11 | - |
| Drainage | 6 | 2 |
| Poultry and Animals | 8 | 2 |
| Dangerous premises | 2 | 3 |
| Miscellaneous nuisances | 8 | 1 |
| Total: | 37 | 8 |

## Rodent Control

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Number of rodent operatives employed | | 1+ |
| Number of premises treated - | Dwelling-houses | 430 |
| | Other premises | 40 |

The service covers domestic and business premises

## Atmospheric Pollution

| | |
|---|---|
| Number of visits made | 75 |
| Number of nuisances found | 2 |
| Number of nuisances abated | 2 |
| Number of smokeless zones in the area | 3 |
| Number of proposed smokeless zones | 3 |
| Total number of houses in smokeless zones | 219 |

## Noise Abatement Act, 1960

| | |
|---|---|
| Number of complaints | 12 |
| Number of nuisances found | 2 |
| Number of nuisances abated | 2 |

## FACTORIES ACT 1961

### Part 1 of the Act

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health.

| Premises | Number on Register | Number of Inspections | Number of Written Notices | Number of Occupiers Prosecuted |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| i. Factories in which Section 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by the local authority | 3 | - | - | - |
| ii. Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the local authority | 115 | 54 | 7 | - |
| iii. Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the local authority | 2 | 4 | 1 | - |
| Total | 120 | 58 | 8 | - |

2. Cases in which defects were found

| Particulars | Number of cases in which defects were found | | | | Number of cases in which prosecution was instituted |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Found | Remedied | Referred To H.M. Inspector | Referred By H.M. Inspector | |
| Want of cleanliness | - | - | - | - | - |
| Overcrowding | - | - | - | - | - |
| Unreasonable temp. | - | - | - | - | - |
| Inadequate ventilation | - | - | - | - | - |
| Ineffective drainage of floors | - | - | - | - | - |
| Sanitary Conveniences: | | | | | |
| (a) Insufficient | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | - |
| (b) Unsuitable or defective | 7 | 7 | - | 1 | - |
| (c) Not separate for sexes | - | - | - | - | - |
| Other offences | - | - | - | - | - |
| Total | 8 | 8 | - | 2 | - |